A COMPARISON BETWEEN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN NEGATION MARKERS: A SYNTACTIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT
Negation stated the opposite of the affirmative statement. Negation requires marker or constituent which stated the opposite of the affirmative statement. Negation markers or constituents will be different in every language. Not only those negation markers vary from one language to another but they also vary even in a language. These variations include the different syntactic properties which a negation marker may have.

This research aims at describing and comparing the syntactic properties of the negation markers in English and Indonesian. In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. The method includes collecting, arranging, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting the data. The data are taken from the TIME magazine and NEWSWEEK magazine for the English negation markers, while data are taken from the TEMPO magazine for the Indonesian negation markers.

The result of this research shows that the affix-negation markers in English—*-dis-, in-, non-, un-, mis-, anti-, -less, and -free—may be attached to various syntactic categories. The no-negation markers can follow the noun and adjective word class. It may also be positioned at the end of a sentence. The not-negation marker is attached to the predicate of the sentence—auxiliary verb or modal auxiliary. Similar to the English affix-negation markers, Indonesian negation markers also have such negation—the bound negative constituents: dis-, non-, anti-, de-, kontra-, i-, and a—which are followed by various syntactic categories. Other Indonesian negation markers are tidak, bukan, belum and jangan. These negation markers come after various syntactic categories such as noun, adjective, adverb, prepositional phrase, etc.

INTRODUCTION
Negation is not a new topic which arouse just recently. It has been argued since Aristotle came out with the idea about logic. Aristotle clearly attaches the greatest importance to this topic. He sets out three types of opposition of particular interest to as in this section: contrariety, privation, and contradiction. Aristotle says that contradiction is the primary opposition, for it is sheer, unintermediated opposition. But it is—and this may be crucial—an opposition of statements, not of terms (and so, of things). To be sure, the asserted propositions are indeed also about things. But Aristotle insists:

"...what underlies the affirmation and negation is not the affirmation or negation...for what underlies is in no way a sentence. These things are, however, said to oppose each other as do affirmation and negation." (Eva T.H. Brann “The way of Naysaying” in http://books.google.co.id/books/the_way_of_naysaying)

Negation is the act or an instance of denying. It is the opposite of a positive character or quality. Almost as soon as we are born, we can use negation, indicating by gesture or other behavior that we reject, exclude or disagree with something. Because it is so common and easily-mastered, negation may seem to be a simple concept. However, the use of negation in our daily lives is not as simple as it seems. Like stated above, negation may be indicated by gesture and other behavior, such as, utterance. By gesture, we can show negation by shaking our head by moving it side to side. But it is not always the case. In other country with different cultures, there are a lot of ways to show negation. Another way of negating is through utterance. As we all know, in grammar, negation is the process to transform an affirmative statement into its opposite (negative statement).

We often use a single word ‘no’ to say that we do not have the same idea as what has been said or ask. We use ‘not’ also to state disagreement but it does not stand alone, as in He is not running or He is not intelligent—it comes after a be and followed by verb (running) or adjective (intelligent) etc. The word disagree also denotes negation because it is the opposite of the word agree—a positive idea-- which then be added by a prefix dis-, indicating negative idea.

In our mother language, Indonesian, we often use the words tidak and bukan to indicate negative ideas. Both may express negation but the use is different. We cannot say tidak manusia or bukan manusiawi because each words has their own syntactic categories in Indonesian.

From the explanation above, the writer, in this great opportunity, would like to carry out a study regarding the negation markers in English and Indonesian. The writer would also like to analyze the comparison of the negation markers in both languages through their syntactical categories. Therefore, the writer’s research paper is entitled “A Comparison between English and Indonesian Negation Markers: A Syntactic Study”
THEORETICAL REVIEW

Theory of Morphology

Morphology is the identification, analysis and description of the structure of words. While words are generally accepted as being (with clitics) the smallest units of syntax, it is clear that in almost (if not all) languages, words can be related to other words by rules. The rules understood by the speaker reflect specific patterns (or regularities) in the way words are formed from smaller units and how those smaller units interact in speech. In this way, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation within and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of those languages (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/morphology).


Haspelmath (2002:1), in his book ‘Understanding Morphology’, gives three definitions of Morphology, they are: 1. Morphology is the study of internal structure of words, 2. Morphology is the study of systematic co variation in form and meaning in words, and 3. Morphology is the study of the combination of morpheme to yield words.

Word

Richard (1985:92), a word is the smallest of the linguistic units which can occur on its own in speech or writing.

Fromkin and Rodman (1998:67) defines word as a particular string of sounds which are united with a meaning or a unit of a language that symbolizes or communicate meaning.

Morpheme

According to Eugene Nida (1976), morphemes are the minimal meaningful unit which may constitute words or parts of words, e.g. re-, de-, un-, -ish, -ly, -ceive, -mand, tie, boy, and like in the combinations receive, demand, unite, boyish, likely. The morpheme arrangements which are treated under the morphology of a language include all combinations that form words or parts of words.

Fromkin and Rodman (1998:68), a morpheme is the minimal unit of meaning and traditional term for the most element unit of grammatical form.

Stageberg (1971:85), a morpheme is a short segment of language that meets three criteria: 1. It is a word, or a part of a word that has meaning, 2. It cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts without violation of its meaning or without meaningless remainders, and 3. It occurs in differing verbal environment with a relatively stable meaning.

Free and Bound Morpheme

According to Nida in his book entitled Morphology, bound morphemes never occur in isolation, that is, are not regularly uttered alone in normal discourse. Such bound forms include prefixes, suffixes, suprafixed, infixes, replatives, subtractives and some roots. Free morphemes are those which may be uttered in isolation, e.g. boy, girl, man. They always consist of root. Stems, which consist of a root or a root plus some other morpheme, are by definition always bound, e.g. –ceive (cf. receive) and recept (cf. reception), manli-(cf. manliness) and formaliz (cf. formalizer).

Free morpheme is defined as a morpheme that can stand alone as an independent word (e.g. item). A bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone as an independent word, but must be attached to another morpheme/word.

Affix

William O’Grady (1997: 136) stated that affixes do not belong to a lexical category and are always bound morphemes. Normally, linguists distinguish among three types of affixes. An affix that is attached to the front of its base is called a prefix while an affix that is attached to the end of its base is termed a suffix. Far less common than prefixes and suffixes are infixes, a type of affix that occurs within a base.

Affix is a bound morpheme which attaches to a base (root or stem). Prefixes attach to the front of a base; suffixes to the end of a base; infixes are inserted inside of a root.

Inflectional Affix

Inflection is the process by which affixes combine with roots to indicate basic grammar categories such as tense or plurality (e.g. in ‘cat-s’, ‘talk-ed’, ‘-s’ and ‘-ed’ are inflectional suffixes). Inflection is viewed as the process of adding very general meaning to existing words, not as the creation of new words.
According to Fromkin and Rodman, many languages, including English to some extent, contain bound morphemes that are for the most part purely grammatical markers, representing such concepts as tense, number, gender, case, and so forth. Such bound grammatical morphemes are called inflectional morphemes (or, less technically, inflectional endings); they never change the syntactic category of the words or morphemes to which they are attached.

**Derivational Affix**

Derivation is the process by which affixes combine with roots to create new words (e.g. ‘modern-ize’, ‘read-er’, ‘-ize’ and ‘-er’ are derivational suffixes). Derivation is viewed as using existing words to make new words.

Derivation forms a word with a meaning and/or category distinct from that of its base through the addition of an affix. Once formed, derived words become independent lexical items that receive their own entry in a speaker’s mental dictionary. Here are some examples of English derivational affixes:

**Theory of Syntax**

In the book *Contemporary Linguistics*, William O'Grady stated that syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlies sentence formation in human language. Language involves an intricate system of largely subconscious grammatical knowledge. Nowhere is this more obvious in the study of how words are combined to form sentences.

Maggie Tallerman in her book entitled *Understanding Syntax*, syntax means ‘sentence construction’: how words group together to make phrases and sentences. The term ‘syntax’ is also used to mean the study of the syntactic properties of languages. Syntax studies how languages are organized. Therefore, the scope of syntax is: 1. the classification of words, 2. the order of words in phrases and sentences, 3. the structure of phrases and sentences, and 4. the different sentence construction that languages use.

**Word-level categories**

In the Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, a syntactic category is either a phrasal category such as noun phrase or verb phrase, which cannot be decomposed into smaller syntactic categories, or a lexical category, such as noun or verb, which cannot be further decomposed. The three criteria used in defining syntactic categories are: 1. the type of meaning it express 2. the type of affixes it takes, and 3. the structure in which it occurs.

In grammar, a lexical category (also word class, lexical class, or in traditional grammar part of speech) is a linguistic category of words (or more precisely lexical items), which is generally defined by the syntactic or morphological behavior of the lexical item in question. Common linguistic categories consist of the open word class and closed word class. The open word class—noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc.—are word class which constantly acquire new members, and closed word class—article, pronoun, conjunction, preposition, etc.—are those which acquire new members infrequently if at all.

**Phrase**

In grammar, a phrase is a group of words functioning as a single unit in the syntax of a sentence. A phrase is a syntactic structure having syntactic properties derived from its head (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/phrase).

Types of phrase:

1. Prepositional phrase (PP) with a preposition as head (e.g. in love, over the rainbow),
2. Noun phrase (NP) with a noun as head (e.g. the black cat, a cat on the mat),
3. Verb phrase (VP) with a verb as head (e.g. eat cheese, jump up and down)
4. Adjectival phrase (AP) with an adjective as head (e.g. full of toys)
5. Adverbial phrase (AdvP) with an adverb as head (e.g. very carefully)

According to Culicover, a phrase is any sequence of words in the language that itself is a member of some category.

**Theory of Negation**

**The English Negation Markers**

Jespersen’s negation takes Aristotle’s idea of negation as contradicts and contrast, not as constituent but as the sense of negation:

... *the chief use of a negation sentence being to contradict and contrast and to point contrast.* (1914:4)

Because of that, Jespersen differentiate negation into special negation and nexal negation. About these two kinds of negation, he stated:

... *Special negation may expressed either by some modification of the word, generally a prefix, as in never, nowhere unhappy*
inhuman, impossible, ignoble, illiterate, irreligious
disorder
non-belligerent
Or else by the addition of not (not happy) or no (no longer)
... A simple example of negativated nexus is he doesn’t come: it is the combination of the two positive ideas he and coming which negativated. (Jespersen, Essentials of English Grammar: 297)

Klima (1964) wrote about negation entitled Negation in English. He stated
... a more explicit basic classification in the form of a criterion whereby grammatical elements are classified. Let’s say, as negative if they result in sentences that are semantically equivalent to, or imply, otherwise identical sentences containing not. (By this criterion, for example, im- would be negative in “This is impossible” because it implies “This isn’t possible”.)

Klima classified negation into two, they are, sentential negation and constituent negation. Sentential negation is marked by the addition of negative constituent in front of the predicate of the sentence, for example, John is not happy. Constituent negation is marked by the attachment of negative constituent to the constituent of the sentence (besides the predicate), for an instance, John is unhappy.

Another theory regarding negation is stated by Marianne Celce Murcia and Diane Larsen Freeman. According to Murcia and Freeman, negation is classified into three kinds as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affix-negation</th>
<th>No-negation</th>
<th>Not-negation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>not, n’t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis-</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>never (not ever)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in- /im- /il- /ir-</td>
<td>nobody</td>
<td>neither (not either)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-</td>
<td>no one</td>
<td>nor (not or)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td>nowhere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-free</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Indonesian Negation Markers

An early study about negation in Indonesian language (Malayan) is found in Gerth van Wijk writings (Sudaryono, 1992). According to Wijk, negation is expressed through description adverbs or modals which described reality. Besides stating negation, description adverbs which state reality describe truth and questions. In the Malayan, some words which are use to state negation are tidak, tiada, bukan, belum, masakan and mana. It is further explained that tiada negates ada. Bukan states contradiction that someone or something is the opposite of what is mention before.

Hasan Alwi et. al.(2003) in Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia said that negation is the process or construction of stating the opposite meaning of the sentence by adding negation word to the sentence. According to Alwi, there are four negation words in Indonesian: tidak, bukan, jangan and belum.

For example:
1) a. Dia masuk hari ini.
   b. Dia tidak masuk hari ini.
2) a. Pemuda itu mahasiswa.
   b. Pemuda itu bukan mahasiswa.
3) a. Baca buku itu.
   b. Jangan baca buku itu.
4) a. Ayah sudah berangkat ke kantor.
   b. Ayah belum berangkat ke kantor.

RESULT OF STUDY
English Negation Markers
The Morphological Process of the Affix-negation Markers
A-R
It was only after Japan was able to put in place a new system of tough auditing, after all, that its own banking crisis abated.
The prefix a- in the data above is an example of a negation affix. A word class which may follow the affix a- is the verb category. As figure 1a illustrates that the negation affix a- follows the verb batter but somehow the word batter changes into bate when attached to the prefix.

**Dis-R**

**Dis + verb**

John Stuart Mill, whose writings helped gird modern democratic principles, dismissed the Indians living under British rule as “Barbarian,” perhaps better suited to despotic rule. (TIME, dem, p. 33)

The example above illustrates how the negated words are build. In each of these structures, the affix—affix-negation marker dis---combines with a base of the verb category. In figure 2b, the word dismissed comes from the combination of the negation affix dis- with the verb missed. However, the rightmost morpheme missed comes even from separable morphemes which are the verb miss and a past form inflectional affix -ed.

**Dis + noun**

With the global spread of diseases more of a threat than ever, Chan represents the world’s first line of defense. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, P. 55)

Another grammatical category which may be attached by the affix negation dis- is a noun. As figure shows, dis- is added to the noun eases. The word diseases is in plural form, as we can see the word ends with an affix -s. Because both affixes are inflectional, the order of which affixes take place first is either the affix negation dis- or the plural affix -s. As illustrated in figure 2d and , the base ease may be attached to the affix negation dis- then the plural affix -s, or vice versa.

**Dis + adjective**

Perhaps this is because Bush’s calm often seems utterly disconnected from realities around him; he appears thoroughly unaware of the facts on the ground, whether in Iraq, Louisiana or Afghanistan. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 31)
The example is an adjective if the negation affix dis- is attached to the adjective connected. However, the word connected itself is formed by the process of adding the derivational form of adjective -ed to the base connect which is originally a verb category. On the contrary, the rightmost figure of figure 2f illustrate that the word disconnected is a verb because the bound negation marker dis- is added to the verb connect, afterwards the past form affix -ed takes place.

In-R
In + noun
- “Pakistan’s inability to institute a democratic political system stems from the failure to build institutions that can moderate conflict,” says Ayesha Jalal, a historian at Tufts University in Massachusetts, who specializes in South Asian politics. (TIME, dem, p. 33)
- By 2004, Roubini was becoming alarmed by America’s “twin deficits” as both the federal budget shortfall and trade imbalance grew wider. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 47)
- The country contains vast swaths of mountainous territory that have never been ruled effectively by the central government where levels of illiteracy and unemployment are stunningly high, and where Pashtun nationalism has got mixed up with Islamic extremist. (NEWSWEEK, WBGR, p. 14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inability</th>
<th>imbalance</th>
<th>illiteracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Af N</td>
<td>Af N</td>
<td>Af N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in- ability</td>
<td>in- balance</td>
<td>in- literacy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3a illustrates that the affix negation in- is added to the noun ability. However, the word ability alone may be separated into smaller morphemes—the adjective able which is the base of the word and the derivational affix -ity. Thus, it is understood that derivational affix must combine with the base before an inflectional affix does. The positioning of inflectional affixes outside derivational affixes in this example reflects the fact that inflection takes place after derivation.

A simpler example is in figure 3c where the base balance is attached to the affix negation in- which form imbalance. We may see a difference in how the affix in- becomes im- after being attached to the base. This is because there is a phonological issue where the affix in- changes into im- whenever the first sound of the base is /b/, /m/ and /p/

In + adjective
- Newly independent nations took on the white man’s burden, however, and surpassed their former overloads’ expectations.
- It’s impossible to overstate the significance of President elect Barack Obama’s first big decision, announced within a day of his victory, to make Emanuel his chief of staff.
- The ailing creator of the iPod and iPhone is next to irreplaceable.

The underlined words in the data above—in-effectual, independent, impossible, irreplaceable and illegal—are example of a bound negation marker in- followed by an adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>independent</th>
<th>impossible</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>Adj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Af Adj</td>
<td>Af Adj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in- depend</td>
<td>in- possible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word independent comes from the combination of the adjective dependent and the negation affix in-. The word dependent alone comes from the morphemes depend (verb) and the derivational form of adjective -ent.

A phonological issue occurs in the three last figures. The adjective possible is negated through the adding of the negation prefix in- but somehow the affix in- becomes im- due to the changes which occur if the in- is attached to a word that has a first sound of /p/, /b/, and /m/. The negation affix in- attached to the word replaceable changes into ir- because it follows a word which has a first sound of /r/.
Non-R
Non + noun
- What’s more, it’s likely they’ve made a lot more investments in non-OECD markets that simply haven’t gotten any press. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 45)
- Yet former presidential advisers say that’s nonsense. (NWSWEEK, GCH, p. 14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>non-OECD markets</th>
<th>nonsense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>Af</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Af</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non- OECD</td>
<td>non- sense</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure shows an example of an acronym OECD being negated by attaching the negation marker non- before it. It is written with a hyphen between the negation and the word because the acronym is a proper noun and begins with a capital letter. Figure 4b illustrates that the noun sense is added by the negation affix non-.

Non + adjective
- Known primarily, but incompletely, as the Democratic Party’s foulmouthed enforcer, Emanuel as a member of Congress also was a nonideological, convivial centrist, eager to trade back room intelligence with like-minded Republicans.
- Precious metals and gemstones are practically the definition of nonrenewable resources, and more than a few hands get dirty in the nefarious precious of unearthing them. (TIME, FNA, p. 25)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nonideological</th>
<th>nonrenewable</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>Adj</td>
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<td>Af</td>
<td>Adj</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>Af</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Af</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non- ide - ology - ical</td>
<td>non- re - new - able</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other class of word which can be attached after the negation prefix non- is adjective. The figures above show the internal structures of the negated words nonideological and nonrenewable. In figure 4d, the negation affix non- is added to the adjective ideological. However, if we look deeper to the structure, the word ideological is formed from the noun ideology and the adjective derivational affix -ical. Figure 4e illustrates the negation non- attached to the adjective renewable. Again, the base renewable comes from the verb renew and being derived to the adjective category by the suffix -able.

Un-R
Un + adjective
- Hovering in the background is the PAD, which draws its ranks from the vary middle class and elite that supported the 1992 democracy movement, and has as its ultimate aim a so-called “New Politics,” whose fuzzy, oft-shifting aims have included the undemocratic step of appointing parliamentarians. (TIME, dem, p. 30)
- In much of Asia, political frameworks now exist to remove incompetent rulers at the ballot box, making street rallies to throw the bums out largely unnecessary (TIME, dem, p. 33)

Each example above gives us a view of a negation affix un- may be attached by an adjective after it. The sentences above show us that the bound negation marker un- are followed by adjectives democratic, necessary, educated, and bearable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>undemocratic</th>
<th>unnecessary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>Adj</td>
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<td>Af</td>
<td>Adj</td>
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<tr>
<td>Af</td>
<td>Adj</td>
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</table>
The figures above are some examples of negation affix _un_- added to adjectives. Figure 5b shows that the base _necessary_-an adjective—is attached to the affix _un_- and because the affix _un_- is an inflectional affix, the word _unnecessary_ still belongs to the adjective category.

The three remain examples, figure 5a, 5c, and 5d, illustrate that the bases do not original from the adjective class of word but they form adjective by the derivational form of adjective. In figure 5a, the base _educate_ is attached to the adjective derivational affix _-ed_ and the affix _un_- follows.

**Un + adverb**
- As early as mid 2006, on his well-read blog and in speeches, he explained why the bursting housing bubble would drive an _unusually_ severe recession. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 47)
- Unfortunately, it has gotten much worse there since June, and one can’t help but think that these must really be the very last days. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 21)

**Un + noun**
- He thinks the recession will last until the end of 2009, with the economy contracting a severe 4 or 5 percent, and _unemployment_ peaking at above 9 percent in 2010. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 47)
- At the same time, I confess to a certain amount of _unease_ when I hear that party game starting up yet again. (NEWSWEEK, GCH, p. 33)

**Un + verb**
- Around the country he’s set up tribal council loyal to him, giving Dawa a base from which to contest the two elections due in 2009 and to fend off threats to _unseat_ him. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 44)
- With the population now growing by 8 million to 10 million annually, Beijing is determined to retain some control lest its hard-won economic gains be _undone_ by a rampant population boom. (NEWSWEEK, GCH, p. 19)

Another class of word that can come after the negation _un_- is verb. The sentence above shows that the negation affix _un_- precedes a verb _seat._
Another category which may come after the negation affix \textit{un}- is the verb word class. As we can see, figure 5k gives a view of the negation prefix \textit{un}- is added to the verb \textit{seat} in order to negate the word. Figure 5l, not different from the first example, attached the negation \textit{un}- to the past form of the verb \textit{do}—\textit{done}.

\textbf{Mis-R}

\textbf{Mis + noun}
- But those instruments of American “soft power” have been blunted by years of neglect and \textit{misuse}. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 43)
- But perhaps most important, America’s stature still rests in part on the outcome in Iraq, and it is Maliki—whether through his intentions or \textit{missteps}—who can decide how well or poorly the war ends. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 44)

Prefix \textit{mis}- is a negation affix which can precede a noun. The data above show that affirmative nouns—\textit{use}, \textit{steps}, \textit{fortune}, and \textit{deed}—may be negated by adding the prefix \textit{mis}- before it.

\begin{verbatim}
 prefix     form
\textit{misuse}      N
\textit{missteps}     N
\end{verbatim}

The figures above illustrate that the bound negation marker \textit{mis}- do not change the grammatical category of the base. The form produced by adding the prefix \textit{mis}- is still a noun. We can see that there is another affix added to the base. Because the two affixes are inflectional, there is no rule regarding which affix takes place first—either may. It means that the single form of noun \textit{misstep} may then be followed by the plural suffix \textit{-s} or the plural form of noun \textit{steps} is then added to the negation affix \textit{mis}-.

\textbf{Mis + verb}
- For instance, a magazine recently quoted Sarkozy’s staff directors and religious affair advisor, Emmanuelle Mignon, casually dismissing the widespread perception that many cults wield a dangerous influence, raising concerns among secular French who deeply \textit{mistrust} religious beliefs that fall outside the mainstream. (NEWSWEEK, GCH, p. 14)
- On Afghanistan, there is more compelling case to be made that the administration \textit{mishandled} the most important front in the War on Terror. (NEWSWEEK, WBGR, p. 14)

\begin{verbatim}
 prefix     form
\textit{mistrust}       V
\textit{mishandled}     V
\end{verbatim}

The examples above illustrate the negation affix \textit{mis}- followed by the verb \textit{trust} and \textit{handled}. The sentence in the data shows even a clear explanation that the word \textit{mistrust} stands as a verb in the clause—\textit{who deeply mistrust religious beliefs}. Another example given to show that a verb may follow a negation marker \textit{mis}- . In this figure the verb \textit{handled} is being negated by attaching the negation \textit{mis}-.

\textbf{Anti-R}

\textbf{Anti + noun}
- Wal-mart spent the early 2000s fending off complaints over what critics see as a business built on low wages, poor benefits and \textit{antiunion} activism. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 45)
He later became anti-America and anti-Semite, and when he played Spassky again in Yugoslavia in 1992, he won the match but lost his citizenship. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 80)

The negation affix anti- precedes a noun. The underlined words in sentences 7a, 7b, 7c, and 7d prove that the bound negation marker anti- can be followed by noun, such as, union, malaria, America and Muslim.

antiunion anti-Amercia
N N
Af N Af N

anti- union anti- America

From the figures above, we can conclude that the negation affix anti can be followed by nouns. As the figures illustrate, the prefix anti- are each followed by the nouns union and America. However, there is a slight difference in the way the typography occurs. As we can see in figures 7c and 7d, there is a use of hyphen after the morpheme anti- and before the nouns—proper nouns, specifically—America.

R- Less

The affix negation marker -less is a derivational affix. The suffix -less is a derivational form of adjectives—meaning it changes the original base category of a word into the adjective category.

Noun + less
- Like others in the opposition alliance, the 73-year-old believes that democracy is so corrupted in Thailand—votes are bought, the rural electorate is woefully uneducated—as to be rendered meaningless. (TIME, dem p. 34)
- It wasn’t just the eyes, or the grin; it was the fearless way he confronted the camera. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p.78)

The morpheme -less is a suffix which negates a word. The words meaningless, effortless, and fearless in the sentences above are some examples of nouns which may be attached by the negation affix -less.

meaningless fearless
Adj Adj
N Af N Af

meaning -less fear -less

As we can see from the internal structure of the words above, there are changes of the words from their bases. In the leftmost morphemes of all the figures above the bases are nouns—meaning and fear. These nouns changes into the adjective category after it is combined with negation affix -less.

Verb + less
- Hits like “Who Do You Love?” and “Bo Didley” inspired the British invasion, punk bands and countless acts who followed. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 80)
- The voters were energized by relentless campaigning by Clinton and a cycle of bad news for Obama—not just what they saw as the negative coverage. (NEWSWEEK, GCH, p. 29)

countless relentless
Adj Adj
V Af V Af

count -less relent -less

The figures above illustrate the internal structure of the words countless and relentless. Figure 8d shows the verb count is attached to the negation affix -less. In figure 8e, the suffix -less is combined to the verb relent. These two verbs—count and relent—become adjectives after it is attached to the negation suffix -less.

R-Free

Noun + free
- But certified conflict-free diamonds and other precious stones are now easier to come by. (TIME, FNA, p. 26)

Another suffix which can negate word is the suffix –free. The negation suffix –free may come after a noun and it derives the base into the adjective category. The sentence above shows that the noun conflict is followed by the negation suffix –free. This suffix will always use a hyphen between it and the base.

The Syntactical process of the No-negation and Not-negation Markers

No-Negation

No + noun/noun phrase

A negation marker no precedes a noun or noun phrase.

- McCain was last seen with the president at a fund-raising more than two months ago at which no reporters or photographers are allowed. (NEWSWEEK, WBGR, p. 14)
- There was no tape recorder this time. (NEWSWEEK, GCH, p. 31)

The figures above illustrate that the negation marker no can be followed by the noun category. Figure 10a is an example of the marker no followed by a singular noun change. While in figure 10b, a plural noun reporters comes after the negation no. A noun phrase—a phrase which head is a noun—may also followed no as shown in figure 10c—no tape recorder. A plural noun phrase national statistics in figure 10d is also an example of what may come after the word no. the determiner no in the examples above is the specifier of the nouns which modifies it. The word of class which may fill the slot after the negation marker no is the noun category.

No + Adjective

- Thus no sooner had Zhao said the one-child policy was being reconsidered than Prime Minister Wen Jiabao tried to squelch the news, insisting no change was in store. (NEWSWEEK, GCH, p. 18)
- “It is your problem no less than mine,” he said, enlisting them in the cause at hand. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 31)

Another word class which may comes after the negation marker no is adjective. The adjective sooner in figure 11a followed the marker no. while in figure 11b, the adjective less followed the word no. The negation marker no in these examples act as an adverb that modify the adjectives after it.

No

No as negation marker can also stands alone and acts as a noun category. It is use as an utterance of refusal or denial. The sentences below give a view of how the word no can stands by itself as noun.

- No, it does not take place on a yacht sailing through turquoise waters off the Turkish River. NEWSWEEK, WBGR, p. 19)
- No, he insists, God intervened “because of the need...in a crisis.” (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 60)
- To quote the noted historian John Belushi: “Was it over when the Germans bomber Pearl Harbor?” Hell, no!” (NEWSWEEK, WBGR, p. 38)

Nothing, Nobody, No one, Nowhere
- Nothing helps her more than to be attacked by her enemies... (NEWSWEEK, GCH, p. 33)
- Oil is power, pure, and simple, and nobody controls more of it or has a greater influence on its price than the Saudi king. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 35)
- No one doubts her intelligence and capability to lead the country. (NEWSWEEK, GCH, p. 31)
- Nowhere else did the opposition to the atomic energy become as deeply embedded in the cultural and political DNA of a nation. (NEWSWEEK, WBGR, p.20)

The word nothing is actually the combination of the words no and thing. It is written as one word and stands as a noun. The example above show that the word nothing act as noun because it fills the slot of a noun. In the sentence nothing is located as subject in the sentence. Nobody is a negated word meaning not any person or not anybody. It is the synonym of the words no one. These two negated words stand as noun or pronoun. It fills the slot of noun and can be located as subject or object of a sentence. In the last example of the data, sentence 13i, nowhere is also a negated word which means not anywhere and stands as an adverb. It can also be a noun meaning a place that is nonexistent, unknown, remote, etc.

Not-Negation
Auxiliary verb + NOT
A negation marker not comes after an auxiliary verb and precedes a noun, verb or adjective
- China’s most modern citizens aren’t drawing it any closer to the West. (NEWSWEEK, WBGR, p. 23)
- Hillary is not my choice, but it has nothing to do with gender. (NEWSWEEK, GCH, p. 33)

S
NP       Conj     NP
NP       Aux (Neg)     NP
Hillary is not my choice...

From the data above, we can see it clearly that the negation marker not is written after the auxiliary verb—or also known as helping verb or be. The word that comes after the negated auxiliary is, was, are and were is either a noun or an adjective. As in sentence and the internal structure of the sentence, the auxiliary is followed by the negation not precedes a noun—or more precisely—a noun phrase my choice. Another example, the negated auxiliary aren’t—the contracted form of are not--is followed by a gerund drawing.

- It was something we hadn’t seen in a long time. (NEWSWEEK, GCH, p. 26)
- “You don’t get major regulatory reform without the Treasury really pushing hard and being at the forefront.” (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 42)

S
NP       VP     NP     PP
Aux (Neg)     V
You don’t get major regulatory reform without the...

The data above illustrate that—as mentioned earlier—the negation not follows the auxiliary verb do, does, did, has, have, and had. But different from the previous auxiliary, these auxiliaries are followed by verb after being attached to not to form a negative statement, of course. As we see in the sentences written above, the negated auxiliary verb don’t (or do not), doesn’t (or does not), did not (or didn’t), has not (or hasn’t), haven’t (or have not) and hadn’t (or had not) precedes each verb get and seen.

Modal auxiliary + NOT
A negation marker not comes after a modal auxiliary and precedes a verb.
- “Because he’s a friend of both of us, he couldn’t represent either,” Bloomberg says. (NEWSWEEK, WBGR, p. 38)
Hillary Rodham Clinton should not give up the fight. (NEWSWEEK, GCH, p.26)

He should not give up the fight.

The negation word *not* when an affirmative statement is going to be negated with a modal used in it will be written after the modal. As the sentences above show us the negation word *not* comes after the modal can, could, may, might, should, would, and will. The figures above will give a further comprehension. In the figure above, the modal *could* is followed by the negation *not*—written in the contracted form *couldn’t*. While in the other figure, *not* comes after the modal *should* and it is written in the full form—*not contracted*.

**Never, Neither, Nor, None**

- This, of course, is the declaration of a woman who will *never* escape the whip hand of her intellect, who will do graduate work and teach for a while. (TIME, dem, p. 42)

  Noun Phrase: who will never escape the whip hand of her intellect.

- Geithner is *neither* a household name *nor* a typical pick for a Treasury secretary. (NEWSWEEK, TNGE, p. 42)

Besides the not-negation which needs the word *not* to negate an affirmative statement, there are other words that can give a negation without using the form *not*. The sentences above give a view of what other words that can be used to negate. *Never, neither, nor, and none* are the negated words. If look closer, the words actually are form from the words *not—never (not ever), neither (not either, nor (not or) and none (not one).*

The first figure is an example of a negative statement using the negation *never*. The second is called the correlative conjunction. There are two negated words used—*neither* is written first and the word *nor* comes to negate the second option. We see that from the figure the word *neither* is followed by a noun (noun phrase)—*a household name*—and nor is followed a second noun—*a typical pick*. This conjunction means none of the two options is positive. Verbs may also follow this conjunction, such as, *…can neither be created nor destroyed.*

**Indonesian Negation Markers**

The Morphological Process of the Bound Negative Constituents *Dis-R*

- Dalam buku ini, Claire Holt berupaya melacak kontinuitas dan *diskontinuitas* sejarah kebudayaan Indonesia. (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 47)

  *diskontinuitas*

  N

  Af N

  dis- kontinuitas

The prefix *dis-* is one of the affix-negation markers in Indonesian. The figure illustrates how the negation affix *dis-* is attached to the noun *kontinuitas* and negates the word.
**Non-R**

- Empat tahun lamanya, ia menjalani politik pengasingan akibat aktivitas politik nonkoperasi melalui Partindo. (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 33)
- Yakni buku-buku yang telah berhasil keluar dari sekadar persoalan fikih dan pembahasan tradisional-teksual lainnya menuju suatu dialog dengan kemodernan dan pemikiran-pemikiran inovatif-rasional, termasuk yang berasal dari sumber-sumber non-Islam (Barat). (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 133)

- Yakin buku-buku yang telah berhasil keluar dari sekadar persoalan fikih dan pembahasan tradisional-teksual lainnya menuju suatu dialog dengan kemodernan dan pemikiran-pemikiran inovatif-rasional, termasuk yang berasal dari sumber-sumber non-Islam (Barat). (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 133)

**Anti-R**

**Anti + Noun**

- Polisi menuduh ledakan dilakukan kelompok anti-Amerika. (TEMPO, SBY-JK, p. 65)
- “Album ini dijadikan momentum untuk mencanangkan gerakan antipembajakan hak cipta,” katanya. (TEMPO, SBY-JK, p. 85)

**Anti + Adjective**

- Selain itu, kami juga menyajikan komik yang dalam pandangan kami mampu membuat imajinasi anak-anak pada zamannya melayang pada sikap antikolonial. (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 117)
- Minumobat pun bukan hal yang mudah, karena terapi antiretroviral perlu disiplin diri luar biasa. (TEMPO, PKPD, p. 53)
Another syntactic category that can follow the negation prefix anti- is the adjective word class. The first figure suggests that the adjective *kolonial* is negated by the prefix *anti*. In the second figure, the negation marker *anti* precedes the adjective *retroviral*.

**De-R**
- Revolusi pun jadi tak berkarakter dan bangkit kecemasan *dehumanisasi*, kemerosotan moral, serta korupsi. *(TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 59)*
- “Pemerintah melakukan *deideologisasi* Islam,” kata Ahmad Suhaeb y, Direktur The Wahid Institute. *(TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 108)*

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dehumanisasi</th>
<th>deideologisasi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Af</td>
<td>Af</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-humanisasi</td>
<td>de-ideologisasi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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The figures above illustrate the negation *de-* followed nouns. The data above tell us that the underlined words in the sentences, which are nouns, are still in the same class of word after it is attached to the negation affix *de-. In the figures *humanisasi* and *ideologisasi* are negated by attaching the prefix negation *de*.

As we can see that the syntactic property which follows the negation *de-* is the noun category—*humanisasi*, and *ideologisasi*. However, if we look further to the context in the sentences 20 above, these negated words act in two different categories. The negated words act as nouns—*deideologisasi* Islam—where in another sentence, the negated word *deideologisasi* acts as the head of the noun phrase. The sentence shows that the negated *dehumanisasi* modifies the word which comes before it—*kecemasan dehumanisasi*.

**Tuna-R**
- Berdasarkan penguasaan tanah sebagai alat produksi petani Sajogyo mengelompokkan masyarakat tani sebagai petani atas, tengah, gurem, dan *tunakisma*. *(TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 50)*

```
<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Af</td>
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<tr>
<td>tuna-kisma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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The prefix *tuna-* in Indonesian is considered as a negation affix. Figure 21a shows that the prefix *tuna-* can be attached to a noun to negate the noun. In the figure, the noun *kisma* is negated by attaching the negation *tuna-*.

**Kontra-R**
- Ia dicap *kontrarevolusi*. *(TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 68)*

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>kontrarevolusi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Af</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kontra-revolusi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Another Indonesian affix that suggests negation is the prefix *kontra-* . The figure above illustrates that the affix negation *kontra-* can be followed by a noun—*revolusi*. 
I-R
- Pada 1994 juga diberikan pengampunan bagi pendatang illegal untuk pemulangan ke Indonesia dengan SPLP. (TEMPO, GW, p. 102)

  illegal  
  Adj

  i-  legal

  The figure above illustrate the negation affix i- followed an adjective. The adjective legal is being negated by adding the prefix i-.

A-R
- Pemuda itu menikah dengan wanita asusila. (Sudaryono’s Disseratation, p. 246)
- Pemuda itu bukan amoral, melainkan tidak normal. (Sudaryono’s Dissertation, p. 263)

  asusila    amoral  
  Adj        Adj

  Af    Af

  a-    susila     a-    moral

  The figures above give a view that the prefix a- is a negation marker. The negation a- may be attached to an adjectives. As figure 24a shows the adjective susila is negated by adding the prefix a- before it. Figure 24b is another example of the negation a- follows an adjective moral.

The Syntactic process of the Indonesian Negation markers

Tidak
- Di antara dua sidang resmi itu, berlangsung pula sidang tak resmi yang dihadiri oleh 38 orang. (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 25)

  Noun phrase: sidang tak resmi yang dihadiri oleh 38 orang.

  N    Adj

  Neg     Adj

  sidang    tak   resmi       yang dihadiri oleh 30 orang

  The sentences in the data above show that the syntactical property of the Indonesian negation tidak is an adjective. Figure 25d of the sentence 25d gives an illustration that the variant of tidak—tak—precede the adjective resmi. In sentence 25a, the negation marker tidak negates the adjective harmonis. Sentence 25b shows that jelas is negated by the negation tidak. In sentence 25c, there are two adjectives being negated by tidak—mudah and sederhana.

Tidak + verb
- Tapir Raffles tak herbicara tentang kepemilikan Jawa. (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 24)
- Andras menambahkan, potensi itu tidak dimanfaatkan dengan optimal oleh PDIP dan Mega. (TEMPO, SBY-JK, p. 52)
Neg VP
Potensi itu tidak dimanfaatkan dengan optimal oleh PDIP.

A syntactic property that may follow the negation word *tidak* is verb. As we can see in the sentences written above, sentence being illustrated in the figure, the negation *tidak* is followed by the verb *dimanfaatkan*.

**Tidak + numeral**
- Tidak mengherankan jika *tak banyak* orang mengenalnya secara dekat. (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 40)
- "Tak sedikit orang tua yang lebih percaya pada pengobatan alternatif daripada ARV," katanya. (TEMPO, PKPD, p. 54)

Numeral is another possibility which may follow the Indonesian negation marker *tidak*. Sentence 27a gives a view that the numeral *banyak* may follow the marker *tidak*. In sentence 27b, the negation *tidak* negates the numeral *sedikit*.

**Tidak + prepositional phrase**
- “Padahal istri saya Cuma guru, *tidak di kantor KBRI*,” katanya. (TEMPO, GW, p.100)
- “Maaf, Pak Fauzi sedang *tidak di rumah*,” kata seorang satpam dari balik pagar besi. (TEMPO, PKPD, p. 48)

Another syntactic property of the negation marker *tidak* is the preposition—prepositional phrase. The figure above of the sentence illustrates that the prepositional phrase *di rumah* is negated by the word *tidak*. In another sentence, the prepositional phrase *di kantor KBRI* is preceded by the negation marker *tidak*.

**Tidak**
- Publik miskin imajinasi? Mungkin *tidak*. (TEMPO, SBY-JK, p. 30)
- Dalam pemilu 2004, Yudhoyono memang bias mewakili indicator ini, namun sekarang *tidak*. (TEMPO, SBY-JK, p. 59)
- “Sutiyoso tegaskan dan cepat dalam mengambil keputusan, terlepas apakah keputusan itu tepat atau *tidak*.“ (TEMPO, SBY-JK, p. 62)

*bisa* mewakili *tidak* bisa

Dalam pemilu 1004, Yudhoyono memang bias mewakili indicator ini, namun sekarang tidak.

The data above suggests that the negation marker *tidak* is positioned at the end of the sentences. This justifies Sudaryono’s finding in his dissertation that *tidak* may come at the end of a sentence but negates the predicate in front of it. In sentence 29a, mungkin *tidak* is an answer to the question before it. *Tidak* negates the predicate miskin—*Publik mungkin tidak miskin imajinasi*. The negation marker *tidak* negates the phrase *bisa mewakili*—*tidak bisa mewakili*. Sentence shows an option to the statement before—*tepat atau tidak*—the negation marker negates the word *tepat*—*tepat atau tidak tepat*.

**Ke + tidak + adjective + an**
- Perempuan berusia 40 tahun yang hadir di Bali atas biaya Jaringan Advokasi Tambang itu menggugat ketidakadilan yang dilakukan pemerintah. (TEMPO, PKPD, p. 104)
- Ini terkait dengan ketidaksaaran mereka atas sikap pemerintah pusat yang dinilai tidak memiliki ketegasa dalam setiap perundingan dengan Belanda. (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 131)
Ketidakadilan  
ketidaksabaran

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Af</th>
<th>Neg</th>
<th>Adj</th>
<th>Af</th>
<th>Af</th>
<th>Neg</th>
<th>Adj</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ke-</td>
<td>tidak</td>
<td>adil</td>
<td>-an</td>
<td>ke-</td>
<td>tidak</td>
<td>sabar</td>
<td>-an</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A different structure of negating a word is illustrated in the figures above. In figure 30a, the word *ketidakadilan* is the combination of the negation *tidak* and the noun *keadilan*. If look further, the root of the word *keadilan* is the adjective *adil* attached by a noun form affix *ke-*. This word is negated by putting the negation *tidak* after the prefix *ke-* and before the adjective *adil*. The same is shown in figure 30b where the word *kesetujuan* is negated by inserting the word *tidak* which then becomes *ketidaksetujuan*. Another example is in sentence 30c, the noun *kesabaran* becomes negative with the insertion of the negation marker *tidak* which then form *ketidaksabaran*.

Ke + tidak + verb + an  
- Tuti berterus-terang mulai menyatakan *ketidaksetujuan* akan pertunjukan itu. (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 71)  
- “*Ketidakhadiran* mengalahkan kita. Ini perjalanan bagi kita,” ujar Chavez. (TEMPO, PKPD, p. 137)

The noun *ketidaksetujuan* in figure 30c is the negated word for the noun *kesetujuan*. This positive noun is actually the combination of the verb *setuju* and the noun form affix *ke-an*. In figure 30d, the same morphological structure is illustrated. The negated noun *ketidakhadiran* comes from the noun kehadiran. The word *kehadiran* is derived from the verb *hadir* and the affix *ke-an*.

Bukan  
Bukan + noun/ noun phrase  
- ”Saya *bukan wakil presiden* tanpa keringat.” (TEMPO, SBY-JK, p. 44)  
- Beberapa sumber mengatakan tarif ganda sebetulnya *bukan hal baru* di KBRI Kuala Lumpur. (TEMPO, GW, p. 91)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>NP</th>
<th>VP</th>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>NP</td>
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<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>PP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neg</td>
<td>NP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(bahwa) tarif ganda *bukan* hal baru di KBRI...

The Figure illustrates that a syntactic property which can follow the negation marker *bukan* is the noun category. It also means that *bukan* may also precede a noun phrase. As figure shows that the negation *bukan* comes before the noun phrase *hal baru*. show other noun phrases followed *bukan*. In sentence 31a, *bukan* is followed by the noun phrase *wakil presiden*.

Bukan + verb  
- Menurut artis dangdut Camelia Malik, yang juga adik tiri Ahmad Albar, kemenakannya itu benar-benar menyerahkan diri, *bukan dipanggil* paksa. (TEMPO, GW, p. 20)  
- REDD *bukan melarang* penebangan hutan. (TEMPO, GW, p. 62)
A verb can come after the Indonesian negation marker *bukan*. The figures above give illustrations that *bukan* is followed by verbs. Figure 32a illustrates the verb *dipanggil* comes after the negation marker *bukan*. Another example, in figure 32b, shows the marker *bukan* follows the verb *melarang*.

**Bukan + prepositional phrase**
- *Itu pun *bukan dari naskah asli*, tapi dari hasil fotokopi yang dimiliki Daniel. (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 100)

The sentences and figures above shows that preposition phrase is one of the syntactic categories that can follow the negation marker *bukan*. Figure 33a illustrates that the prepositional phrase *untuk saya pribadi* is followed by the negation marker *bukan*. In figure 33c, *bukan* precedes the prepositional phrase *pada sektor manufaktur*. Other examples are given in sentences 33b and 33d. Sentence 33b gives an example of the word *bukan* follows the preposition *karena*—in prepositional phrase *karena saya tebar pesona* and sentence 33d, prepositional phrase *dari naskah asli* comes after the negation *bukan*.

**Bukan + numeral**
- *Ini *bukan pertama kalinya* Arihken menyeret atasannya. (TEMPO, GW, p. 96)
- *Hamka Yandhu *bukan satu-satunya* saksi yang menunjuk peran Pakah dalam kasus ini. (TEMPO, TAL, p. 28)

The figure above—figure 34a—suggests that the negation marker *bukan* can precede numeral. The example shows the numeral *pertama kali* is negated by adding the negation marker *bukan* which comes before it. Another example is given in sentence 34b where the negation *bukan* precedes the numeral *satu-satu*.

**Belum**
**Belum + adjective**
- *Tudjuannya pun *belum djelas* sebagai tudjuan kita sekarang ini. (TEMPO, 100TKB, p. 52)
The figure suggests that a syntactic property that can come after the negation *belum* is adjective. The figures illustrate the adjective *kuat* is negated by the negation marker *belum* in front of it. The adjective *populer* in sentence 35b is also preceded by the negation *belum*. In sentence 35c, *belum* is followed by the adjective *djelas* (an old written form of *jelas*).

**Belum + verb**
- Direktur Institute for Civil Strengthening Papua, Budi Styanto, menilai konsep pembangunan hijau Barnabas *belum menghasilkan* sesuatu yang konkret. (TEMPO, GW, p. 122)
- Tapi, pemerintah masih *belum memutuskan* apakah pengalihan itu hanya untuk kendaraan pribadi atau berlaku untuk semua. (TEMPO, PKPD, p. 121)

```
NP        VP     CP
Neg V
```

Pemerintah masih *belum* memutuskan apakah pengalihan...

Another possibility of class of word which may follow the negation marker *belum* is verb. As in figure 36c, the negation *belum* precede the verb *menghasilkan*. Figure 36d illustrates the verb *memutuskan* is negated by the negation marker *belum*. Other examples are stated in sentences 36a and 36b. In sentence 36a, the negation *belum* negates the verb *menyatakan* while sentence 36b shows that the verb *dijilid* follows the negation marker *belum*.

**Jangan**
**Jangan + adjective**
- Ia melanjutkan, *jangan salah* persepsi terhadap BHP ini. (TEMPO, PKPD, p63)
- *Jangan heran*, misalnya, jika di rumah kepalaa desa ada pengumuman: "Maaf, tidak melayani tamu wanita yang tidak berjilbab." (TEMPO, GW, p. 32)

```
NP        VP     CP
Neg Adj
```

Ia melanjutkan, *jangan salah* persepsi terhadap BHP ini

Adjective is one of the syntactic categories which can follow the negation marker *jangan*. The sentences and figures above are some examples of it. In sentence 37a—illustration shown in figure 37a, the adjective *salah* is being negated by adding the negation *jangan* before the word. The negation marker *jangan* is positioned before the adjective. Another example is in sentence 37b where the negation *jangan* precedes the adjective *heran*.

**Jangan + verb**
- "Kamu *jangan memperhatikan* Wulan terus, tapi juga kesehatannya. (TEMPO, PKPD, p. 76)
- "Proses regenerasi di TNI *jangan dipandang* dengan kacamata politik," ia meminta. (TEMPO, GW, p. 27)

```
NP        VP      NP
Neg V
```

Kamu *jangan* memperhatikan Wulan...
Beside adjective, another syntactic category that may be negated by the negation *jangan* is the verb category. Sentences 38a-38d are some examples of it. In sentence 38a, the negation *jangan* follows the verb *dilalaikan* while sentence 38b shows the verb *diserahkan* is negated by the word *jangan*. Figure 38c--of sentence 38c--illuminates the verb *memperhatikan* is being negated by putting the negation *jangan* before the verb. Figure 38d shows the verb phrase consists of the negation marker *jangan* and the verb *dipandang*.

**Jangan + noun**
- Harus ada good guy, *jangan semua bad guy*. (TEMPO, SBY-JK, p. 46)
- Mohon juga *jangan setiap kerja* kita dianggap politis. (TEMPO, SBY-JK, p. 78)

Another syntactic property of the negation marker *jangan* beside verb is noun. The sentences in the data above show that each negation word is followed by noun--noun phrase, precisely—*semuanya bad guy* and *setiap kerja*.

**Jangan + adverb**
- *Jangan sekarang, masih terlalu jauh*. (TEMPO, SBY-JK, p. 78)

The adverb word class may also follow the Indonesian negation *jangan*. The example above, sentence 40a, gives an illustration that the adverb *sekarang* comes after the negation marker *jangan*.

**CONCLUSION**

There are three kinds of negation markers in English, they are, affix-negation marker, no-negation marker, and not-negation marker. These markers have their own syntactic properties.

1. **Affix-negation marker:**
   - Prefix *a-*, may negate by a verb,
   - Prefix *dis-*, may negate a verb, noun, and adjective,
   - Prefix *in-* (and its variants—*im-*, *il-*, *ir-*) may negate a noun and an adjective,
   - Prefix *non-* may negate a noun and an adjective,
   - Prefix *un-* may negate an adjective, an adverb, a noun and a verb,
   - Prefix *mis-* may negate a noun and a verb,
   - Prefix *anti-* may negate a noun,
   - Suffix *–less* may negate a noun and a verb, and
   - Suffix *–free* may negate a noun.

   The affix-negation markers do not change the category of their bases except for the suffix *–less* (an adjective form affix) which derives its base into the adjective category. However, the negated words may change its word class due to the position of the word in the context.

2. **No-negation marker**
   *No* may precede the noun and adjective word class. The negation marker *no* may be positioned at the end of a sentence. The variants of *no*—*nothing, nobody, no one, nowhere*—are positioned as nouns because they fill the noun slot. These negated words can stand as subject or object in a sentence.

3. **Not-negation marker**
   An affirmative sentence may be negated by inserting the negation *not* (or contraction *n’t*) after its predicate. *Not* may come after an auxiliary verb (*is, are, was, were, do, does, did, has, have, had*) or an auxiliary modal (*can, could, may, might, should, had better, must, will, would*). The *not* negation markers also have its variants, they are—*never, neither, nor, none*.

In Indonesian language, negation markers are the bound negative constituents and the markers *tidak, bukan, belum, and jangan*. These markers have their own syntactic properties.

1. **Bound negative constituents**
   - Prefix *dis-* may negate the noun category,
   - Prefix *non-* may negate a noun,
   - Prefix *anti-* may negate a noun and an adjective,
   - Prefix *de-* may negate a noun,
   - Prefix *tuma-* may negate a noun,
   - Prefix *kontra-* may negate a noun,
   - Prefix *i-* may negate an adjective, and
   - Prefix *a-* may negate an adjective.
The bound negative constituents of the Indonesian negation markers are similar with the affix-negation markers in English. These markers also do not change their base categories. But if we refer to the context where these negated words are included, category changes are likely to occur.

2. Negation markers tidak, bukan, belum, jangan

*Tidak* may follow the adjective, verb, numeral and preposition (prepositional phrase) word class. The marker *tidak* can also be positioned at the end of a sentence. Negation marker *tidak* may also be inserted to a noun derived form noun affix *ke-an*. The negation *tidak* is placed between the prefix *ke-* and the adjective or verb afterward with the suffix *–an* at the end (see figure 30). The negation marker *bukan* can precede a noun, verb, prepositional phrase, and numeral. *Belum* may negate the adjective and verb category. The Indonesian negation *jangan* may come after the adjective, verb, noun phrase, and adverb word class.

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